RESEARCH PLAN PROPOSAL

A Sociological Study of Domestic Violence against Men in Jaipur City

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Chapter Scheme

- Introduction
- Sociological construction of gender conceptual and theoretical framework
- Review of Literature
- Domestic violence against men: empirical narratives and ethnographic study
- Conclusion

Introduction:- **Masculinity**- (also called boyhood, manliness, machismo, or manhood) is a set of attributes, behaviors and roles generally associated with boys and men. Masculinity is socially constructed, but made up of both socially-defined and biologically-created factors. Distinct from the definition of the male biological sex. Both males and females can exhibit masculine traits and behavior. Those exhibiting both masculine and feminine characteristics are considered androgynous, and feminist philosophers have argued that gender ambiguity may blur gender classification.

Masculine traits include courage, independence and assertiveness. These traits vary by location and context, and are influenced by social and cultural factors. An overemphasis on masculinity and power, often associated with a disregard for consequences and responsibility, is known as machismo.

As socially constructed identities, boys and men learn "appropriate" gender roles in accordance to the masculine expectations of their given society. This means that from very early on boys get messages on what it means to be a boy.

Masculism or masculinism may variously refer to advocacy of the rights or needs of men and boys; the adherence to or promotion of opinions, values, attitudes, etc. regarded as typical of men and boys.

Masculists express concern about violence against men being depicted as humorous, in the media and elsewhere.

Masculists also express concern about violence against men being ignored, minimized, or taken less seriously than violence against women. Some assert that there is gender symmetry in domestic violence.

Another concern expressed is that assumptions of female innocence or sympathy for women may result in disproportionate penalties for women and men for similar crimes, lack of sympathy for male victims in domestic violence cases, and dismissal of female-on-male sexual assault and sexual harassment cases.

Social construction of gender:- The social construction framework explains that there is no essential, universally distinct character that is masculine or feminine - behaviors are influenced by a range of factors including class, culture, ability, religion, age, body shape and sexual preference.

Construction of gender theory argues that girls and boys are actively involved in constructing their own gendered identities. Men and women can even take up a range of different masculinities and femininities that may at times contradict each other. This construction of gender identities (or subjectivities), varieties of femininities or masculinities, is also seen as dynamic, ongoing, changing and changeable, rather than static or fixed. Allard, Cooper, Hildebrand, & Wealands (1995: 24) assert that we "are not passively shaped by the larger societal forces such as schools or the media, but are active in selecting, adapting and rejecting the dimensions we choose to incorporate, or not, into our version of gender".

This emphasis on the complexities and contradictions in the social relationships that shape our understandings of what it means to be male and female - both individually and collectively, and the notion of agency, or conscious choice, distinguish the model of the social construction of gender from essentialism or sex role theory.

Feminist and pro-feminist researchers have also emphasized how power is contextually and historically shaped and regulated and linked to the benefits and costs of “emphasized femininity” - based on “compliance ... and accommodating the desires and interests of men”” and “hegemonic masculinity” characterized by power, authority, aggression, technical competence and heterosexuality. (Connell 1987:183) Poststructuralists emphasise the effects of language and discourse – how gender is spoken into existence; the intersections of race, class, disability and sexuality; the problem of masculinist structures and the need to disrupt and transform male / female binaries.

Unless we understand and challenge these binaries we will, according to Alloway (1995:12) perpetuate “gendered ways of being that give girls relative to boys lower paid and less socially prestigious levels of education and work, inequitable access to public sources of power, and disproportionate family responsibilities... (and) an order that privileges boys in terms of future earning capacity and establishment of positions of social power, at the same time exposing them to higher-risk drinking, self-destruction, violence towards others and criminality”.

Socialization/ Sex Role Theory

This is the theory that boys and girls experience a passive, sponge-like absorption of messages, from models of masculinity and femininity, which is mediated through social institutions such as the family and schools. Behaviors and identities are seen to be consistent and problems are described as a product of attitudes passively acquired through socialization.

This explanation has been found to be insufficient on a number of levels. A fundamental problem is the strong link between socialization theory and biological determinism theory.

Socialization theory actually reinforces ideas about difference based on biology. Discussions about equal opportunity or sex roles refer to assumed sex differences. Sex role theory is problematic in the same way that we don't talk about essential and immutable race or class differences or race roles or class roles - because the exercise of power in these areas of social life is more obvious. Emerging understandings point to the risk of essentialising gender and the need to move beyond dualism.

The socialization explanation also fails to account for individual agency in choosing ideas and behaviors, or the influence of gendered power differentials in diverse environments. That is, it does not explain why gendered behaviors are not consistent - why some boys and girls do not exhibit the characteristics and behaviors ascribed to their sex, or how people are able to act differently according to their changing social contexts, that is, depending upon where they are and who they are with. This notion of choice or agency is a significant gap in the socialization explanation for behavior and is accounted for in the social construction of gender model.

Review of Literature

Kimmel. M. (2001) ***Male Victims of Domestic Violence:*** Opines that Domestic violence has emerged as one of the world's most pressing problems. Men are suffered of physical violence at the hands of an intimate partner or family member. Efforts to prevent domestic violence

and to facilitate its successful prosecution have followed research and advocacy on behalf of its victims. New laws, police procedures, Medical and forensic efforts have encouraged prosecution, while refuges for battered, women, education and therapy groups for men who are violent towards their partners, have sought to transform the conditions of domestic violence. Author indicates that in recent years, a serious debate has erupted among activists, partisan organizations and

Individuals about the nature and direction of domestic violence. Decades after first bringing the problem to public awareness, feminist activists now confront a growing chorus of researchers and political activists who claim that women and men are victimized by domestic violence in roughly equal numbers. Despite perhaps several thousand studies that report the preponderance of domestic violence to be perpetuated by males against females, there are also nearly 100 empirical studies or reports that suggest that rates of domestic violence are equivalent. Thus, activists for "men's rights" have suggested that policy-oriented efforts for women have been misplaced, because they focus entirely on women as the victims of domestic violence.

GOI (2005) The Domestic Violence Act: The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to protect women from domestic violence. It was brought into force by the Indian government from 26 October 2006. The Act provides for the first time in Indian law a definition of "domestic violence", with this definition being broad and including not only physical violence, but also other forms of violence such as emotional/verbal, sexual, and economic abuse. It is a civil law meant primarily for protection orders and not meant to penalize criminally. The act does not extend to Jammu and Kashmir, which has its own laws, and which enacted in 2010 the Jammu and Kashmir Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2010

Domestic Violence Act, 2005 suffers from inherent flaws which tempt women to misuse their provisions and men to dread being prosecuted under the law without any rhyme or reason. The notable flaw in this law is that it lends itself to such easy misuse that women will find it hard to resist the temptation to teach a lesson to their male relatives and will file frivolous and false cases. One can be certain that there is something sinister about a law when it intimidates and instils fear in innocent people. When a person who has not committed any crime begins to fear punishment under the provisions of a law, it will certainly create panic amidst men. Now-a-days, filing cases under the Domestic Violence Act by women has become a common one. Therefore, a neutral and an unprejudiced law is needed to protect the genuine victims of domestic violence irrespective of their gender.

Lorber. J. (1991) ***The Social Construction of Gender*****:** Opines that Gender is socially constructed and a result of sociocultural influences throughout an individual's development. Gender identity can be affected by, and is different from one society to another depending on the way the members of society evaluate the role of females and males. Gender identity can be influenced from the ethnicity of the group, their historical and cultural background, family values and religion. Often people confuse or misuse the terms gender and sex.

Book depicts the fact that the term sex refers to the biological distinction of being male and female. To make the distinction clearer one could consider that we inherit the sex but we learn our gender. Gender is a structural feature of society and the sociological significance of gender is that it is a devise by which society controls its members. Gender like social class and race can be used to socially categorize people and even lead to prejudice and discrimination. Prejudice is a set of attitudes, more likely unfavorable, towards members of a group. Discrimination is overt negative behaviors towards a person based on his or her membership in a group. When there is differential treatment of people based on their sex the term sexism defines this behavior. Sexism refers to any bias against an individual or group based on the individual's or group's. Gender

discrimination is another way one could define sexism and in particular this is associated with discrimination and stereotyped beliefs against women. Stereotypes are beliefs about the characteristics, attributes, and behaviors of members of certain groups and most of them are socioculturally based. Stereotype ideas and beliefs regarding women, although they have been changed and improved, are still evident in our country and in other modern cultures. Unfortunately in several countries around the world such as Arabian courtiers, Africa and India things have not changed much and women are still considered a minority and do not have equal access and rights in their societies as do males. This variation regarding gender around the world makes prominent that gender identity is influenced by social variables and has little to do with biological variables.

Sutton. W. (2013) ***Gender and Sexuality***: Opines legally sanctioned same-sex marriages and civil partnerships, noting that in many industrialized countries moves have been made to decriminalize and encompass same-sex unions within the civil law. Opponents see this as sanctioning perversion and as the death knell for the institution of marriage. For many gay people, the right to marry is part of a broader desire to be seen as 'normal'. This study shows, attitudes towards sexuality have become increasingly liberal in the industrialized world, yet some people still retain quite traditional views. These differences are likely to be present among any group of students. Student responses to the sociological study of sexuality vary widely, from the prurient to the puritan, and for some it is the most personally threatening topic they encounter. The historically and culturally comparative stance of the text establishes diversity as the norm and provides a clear focus for discussion of sexuality as a social phenomenon. It may be useful when dealing with these topics to include in a handout including contact numbers for gay, lesbian and bisexual support groups and rape crisis lines.

This chapter makes clear; the links between sexual desire, sexual activity and sexual identity are far from straightforward. Cultural and historical

comparisons demonstrate enormous variety in human sexual expression and in the integration of sexual activity into the social whole. Jeffrey Weeks is a major theorist in this area. His work focuses on male homosexual identities, has a strong historical component and draws significantly upon the work of the French theorist Michel Foucault. In this extract he is writing about the paradox that, as sociologists, we have become increasingly aware of the culturally dependent nature Gender and Sexuality of human sexualities, whilst, at the same time, the claiming of certainty about sexuality has become increasingly important to us as individuals

Unicef, ***Behind Closed Doors The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children***: This book explains that Violence in the home is one of the most pervasive human rights challenges of our time. It remains a largely hidden problem that few countries, communities or families openly confront. Violence in the home is not limited by geography, ethnicity, or status; it is a global phenomenon. Children who are exposed to violence in the home are denied their right to a safe and stable home environment. Many are suffering silently, and with little support. Children who are exposed to violence in the home need trusted adults to turn to for help and comfort, and services that will help them to cope with their experiences. Far more must be done to protect these children and to prevent domestic violence from happening in the first place. The findings show that children who are exposed to violence in the home may suffer a range of severe and lasting effects. Children who grow up in a violent home are more likely to be victims of child abuse. Those who are not direct victims have some of the same behavioral and psychological problems as children who are themselves physically abused.

Domestic Violence:- Domestic violence (also named domestic abuse, spousal abuse, intimate partner violence, battering, or family violence) is a pattern of behavior which involves violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation. Intimate partner violence (IPV) is violence by a spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other spouse or partner. Domestic violence can take place in heterosexual and same-sex family relationships, and can involve violence against children in the family.

Domestic violence can take a number of forms, including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, and sexual abuse, which can range from subtle, coercive forms to marital rape and to violent physical abuse such as female genital mutilation and acid throwing that result in disfigurement or death. Domestic murders include stoning, bride burning, honor killings, and dowry deaths.

Domestic violence occurs when the abuser believes that abuse is acceptable, justified, or unlikely to be reported. It may produce intergenerational cycles of abuse in children and other family members, who may feel that such violence is acceptable or condoned. Awareness, perception, definition and documentation of domestic violence differ widely from country to country. Domestic violence often happens in the context of forced or child marriage. In abusive relationships, there may be a cycle of abuse during which tensions rise and an act of violence is committed, followed by a period of reconciliation and calm. Victims of domestic violence may be trapped in domestic violent situations through isolation, power and control, cultural acceptance, lack of financial resources, fear, shame, or to protect children. As a result of abuse, victims may experience physical disabilities, chronic health problems, mental illness, limited finances, and poor ability to create healthy relationships. Victims may experience

psychological problems, such as post-traumatic stress disorder. Children who live in a household with violence often show psychological problems from an early age, such as deregulated aggression which may later contribute to continuing the legacy of abuse when they reach adulthood.

Types of domestic Violence:- (As peer the Domestic Violence LAW, 2005 of India)

A. **Physical violence** For example: Beating, slapping, hitting, biting, kicking, punching, pushing, shoving or causing bodily pain or injury in any other manner.

B. **Sexual violence**, including against children

- Forced sexual intercourse
- Forces to look at pornography or any other obscene pictures or material
- Any act of sexual nature to abuse, humiliate or degrade you, or which is otherwise volatile of dignity or any other unwelcome conduct of sexual nature
- Child sexual abuse

C. **Verbal and emotional violence**

- Insults
- Name calling
- Accusations on your character and conduct etc
- Insults for not having a male child
- Insults for not bringing dowry etc

- Preventing you or a child in your custody from attending school, college or any other educational institution
- Preventing you from taking up a job, forcing you to leave your job
- Preventing you or a child in your custody from leaving the house
- Preventing you from meeting any person in the normal course of events
- Forcing you to get married when you don't want to marry
- Preventing you from marrying a person of your own choice
- Forcing you to marry a particular person of his/their own choice
- Threat to commit suicide
- Any other verbal or emotional abuse

D. **Economic violence**

- Not providing you money for maintaining you or your children
- Not providing food, clothes, medicines etc for you or your children
- Stopping you from carrying on your employment or disturbing you in carrying on your employment
- Not allowing you to take up an employment or taking away your income from your salary, wages etc
- Forcing you out of the house you live in
- Stopping you from accessing or using any part of the house
- Not allowing use of clothes, articles or things of general household use
- Not paying rent if staying in a rented accommodation

Domestic Violence against Women:- Domestic violence against the woman is an old age phenomenon. Women were always considered vulnerable and in a position to be exploited. Violence has long been accepted as something that happened to women. Family which was perceived as an arena of love, affection, gentleness and center of solidarity and warmth has now become a center of exploitation, and violence ranging from slapping, hitting, homicidal assault by one member of the family on the other the two husband and in-laws harassment form dowry or for another reason, dowry deaths, wife bettering, female child abuse and abuse of elderly female in a family are also included in domestic violence. Domestic Violence is not person specific; its victim can be children, woman, aged, disabled or any other vulnerable group. However, due to the traditional patriarchal system, emotional and economic dependence and inherent biological weakness term out to be the most potent. Among the many manifestations of the violation, the fundamental rights of women, domestic violence is one of the most vicious circle. It takes place behind the closed doors, the very door which are meant to protect women from the hazards of the outside world. It is nothing short of a form of a custodial violence and must be so recognized. Domestic violence must come out of the closet and be addressed.

Historical Perspective:- The foundations of domestic violence are imbedded deep in evolutionary history of mankind in India. The history f mankind is history of repeated injures and usurpations towards women, with an objective to establish tyranny over her.

To fully appreciate the development of Domestic Violence Against Women in the present society, it is necessary to study its genesis from the history of position of woman in the Indian society form Pre historic

time, when civilization began on to the Vedic period, followed by the medieval and British periods then on to the development of the present Indian society after attaining independence in August, 1947. History is witnessed to the magnifications of the physical constraints of women which in fact should have been just cursory observations.

Domestic Violence against men:- Anybody can be affected by domestic abuse, and anyone can be an abuser. It doesn't just happen to women – men can be victims too. Women aren't the only victims of domestic violence. Understand the signs of domestic violence against men. Domestic violence against men deals with domestic violence experienced by men or boys in an intimate relationship such as marriage, cohabitation, dating, or within a family. As with domestic violence against women, violence against men may constitute a crime, but laws vary between jurisdictions.

Male victims of family violence and abuse - like women - often face many barriers to disclosing their abuse:

- They are likely to be told that there must be something *they* did to provoke the perpetrator's abuse
- They can suffer shame, embarrassment and the social stigma of not being able to protect themselves
- They can fear that if they disclose the abuse there will be nowhere for them and their children to escape to
- In cases of intimate partner violence, they can fear that if they disclose the abuse or end the relationship, their partner might become more abusive and/or take the children
- They can feel uncertain about where to seek help, or how to seek help
- Services are less likely to ask whether a man is a victim of family violence, and when they do ask, they are less likely to believe him (indeed many health departments have mandatory domestic violence screening for young women, but no such screening for young men)

- Male victims can be falsely arrested and removed from their homes because of the assumption that because they are male, they must be a perpetrator and not a victim. When this happens, children can be left unprotected from the perpetrator of the violence, leading many men to suffer the abuse in silence in an attempt to protect their children.

  Because of these barriers, men are much less likely to report being a victim of family violence than are women (and women also frequently don't report violence against them).

Empirical Narratives and Ethnographic Study:-

Domestic Violence has been recognised across the world as a form of violence that affects a person's life in every way – physically, mentally, emotionally and psychologically – and is a violation of basic human rights. Various countries have identified it as a serious threat to a person's overall wellbeing thus providing relief in various forms. India has also identified domestic violence as a crime and provides relief and protection from it – albeit to only Women!

Indian men facing domestic violence at the hands of wife or female partner is a harsh reality. However, no one including our government has taken any stand on addressing it. Domestic Violence is a serious social issue, but men who face domestic violence in India have nowhere to go since the law doesn't treat them as victims.

In most countries in the world, the laws against domestic violence provide protection to both men and women. Men can also seek restraining orders from courts, which restrain the abusive partner or wife from perpetrating abuse and even contacting the victim. Whereas in India, family violence against men is almost legal as there is no provision in any law to protect a man, who faces violence from wife or other female family members. There are several cases where a husband has been battered, abused, tortured by wife in connivance with her own family. Many a times the violence is so brutal that the husband suffers extreme injuries, in some cases he is killed as well.

This situation is mainly due to patriarchal thinking in the society, that men are stronger than women and they can defend themselves with physical force. Its high time India keeps pace with the rest of the world and makes the laws against domestic violence gender neutral.

Most abused men do not run away from their abusers and apply for divorce, because they are either afraid of losing access to their children or they are afraid of getting implicated in false cases of dowry harassment. They also dread huge financial losses and long drawn litigations in the process, given the insensitive and lackadaisical attitude of the Indian Judiciary, especially towards men.

In 2004, the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) has found that about 1.8% or an estimated 60 lakh women have perpetrated physical violence against husbands without any provocation. However, men are more likely to be threatened and attacked by male relatives of the wife than the wife herself. The strange aspect however is, men are not asked if they are victims of domestic violence in these surveys.

When physical violence and threats against men by wife's relatives are taken into account, an estimated 3 crore men are facing domestic violence in India.

As there is a lot of social stigma towards men abused by women, most of the male victims do not come out in open and do not share their ordeal with family, friends or colleagues. Male victims of domestic violence are ridiculed and considered as unmanly. Such thinking is chauvinistic and it is harmful.

Violence on men can range from anything like - physical violence including slapping, pushing, hitting by wife, her parents or relatives; emotional violence with wife threatening suicide to intimidate and control the husband; verbal abuse if husband remains in contact with his parents or comes home late from work; throwing objects like utensils, cell phones and crockery at the husband; sexual abuse if husband denies

sex to mental abuse by constant threats of implicating the husband and his family under false case of dowry and domestic violence.

Today, many women have serious anger management issues. They also seem to bring the stress of the workplace to the home. This is one of the main reasons of domestic violence against men. The other reasons include intolerance and anger at non-fulfillment of expectations. Sometimes, inability of husband to meet monetary demands of wife also leads to abuse and violence

Times are changing and there are many men whose wives are more educated than their husbands and earn more. However, the burden of running the house still rests on the man owing to 16th century patriarchal beliefs and this paves the path for abuse of men. Such a law could allow such husbands to seek maintenance from an abusive wife and lead a dignified life free from abuse.

Male victims of family violence go through low self-esteem and their performance at workplace suffers. Thousands of such men are approaching psychiatrists, who are not of much help, when a law to provide protection to men and restrain the women does not exist.

Most parents of women blame the son-in-law for the breakdown of the marriage, without accepting that their daughter is abusive or she has serious anger management issues. They somehow think their daughter can never be wrong and expect the son-in-law to tolerate her. They get violent at son-in-law to teach him a lesson or seek revenge. Police rarely accept any complaints filed by husband about the violence he is suffering, claiming that this is a family issue. They also refuse to provide any protection to the man.

The patriarchal thinking that **"Mardko Dard nahihota"** (Men do not feel pain) eulogizes and patronizes emotional castration of boys from a very young age which teaches them to tolerate abuse and feel glorified about making sacrifices. Owing to this social conditioning, a vast

majority of victimized men wear a plastic smile and hide their scars and suffer in solitude.

The survey conducted by National Family Health Survey which throws light on unprovoked violence against men by women is evidence in the face. Notwithstanding the fact that double the numbers of men commit suicide compared to women, it should not be a surprise to ask for a law to protect men as such a law for women already exists. In fact, it would be preposterous in this age of gender equality, not to have such a law. Such a law to protect men from domestic violence would act as succour to millions of those men who feel victimised and left out.

It would also provide them with a legal platform to come forward and share their pain and get some semblance of a relief.

According to the report published in The Guardian, about two in five of all victims of domestic violence are men, contradicting the widespread impression that it is almost always women who are left battered and bruised.

Men assaulted by their partners are often ignored by police, see their attacker go free and have far fewer refuges to flee to than women, says a study by the men's rights campaign group Parity.

The charity's analysis of statistics on domestic violence shows the number of men attacked by wives or girlfriends is much higher than thought. Its report, Domestic Violence: The Male Perspective, states: "Domestic violence is often seen as a female victim/male perpetrator problem, but the evidence demonstrates that this is a false picture."

Data from Home Office statistical bulletins and the British Crime Survey show that men made up about 40% of domestic violence victims each year between 2004-05 and 2008-09, the last year for which figures are available. In 2006-07 men made up 43.4% of all those who had suffered partner abuse in the previous year, which rose to 45.5% in 2007-08 but fell to 37.7% in 2008-09.

Similar or slightly larger numbers of men were subjected to severe force in an incident with their partner, according to the same documents. The figure stood at 48.6% in 2006-07, 48.3% the next year and 37.5% in 2008-09, Home Office statistics show.

The 2008-09 bulletin states: "More than one in four women (28%) and around one in six men (16%) had experienced domestic abuse since the age of 16. These figures are equivalent to an estimated 4.5 million female victims of domestic abuse and 2.6 million male victims."

Relevance of the study:- These days MEN are becoming victims of domestic violence abuse against men in the home is on the rise.

Relevance of the study:- When we talk about Gender Equality, we shall not forget our age-old culture. When we talk about Women empowerment, need not to think about disempowerment of men. When we talk about Justice for all, need not to forget that men are a part of "all". Indian Men Suicide is rising after marriage, rising and rising… (Crime Bureau Report of India.)

Men can be reluctant to say that they are victims, and they worry that they won't be believed. Constitution of India says [All people of India shall be guaranteed and secured social, economic and political justice; equality of status and opportunities before law; and fundamental freedom.]

WHY? Indian men have no Equality in Laws. WHY? Indian Domestic Laws are biased towards men? WHY? It takes 7 Years to get Divorce to men and only 6 months to Indian women WHY? Indian Fathers are denied to Child Custody, Even Mother is Prostitute. WHY? Indian men have no Protection Laws? WHY? Men do not get Reservations too.

When there is no law / Judiciary support, how can a man lead normal happy life... These all fact is clear indication that Indian husbands are harassed more than Indian women, at home and judicially.

Research Objectives:-

- To examine the tv/media's influence on domestic violence.
- Provide profiles of men most likely to be victims of domestic violence.
- To find out the perceptions of the males to cope with the act of violence and to overcome the situation.
- To analyze the content and magnitude of domestic violence against men in Jaipur city
- To Analyse the possible reasons of domestic violence.
- To analyze whether any mechanism exists to deal with the cases of domestic violence against men and whether the cases are fairly reported for action.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Domestic Violence:- Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.

Domestic Violence against Men:- Domestic violence against men deals with domestic violence experienced by men or boys in an intimate relationship such as marriage, cohabitation, dating, or within a family. As with domestic violence against women, violence against men may constitute a crime, but laws vary between jurisdictions

AREA, UNIVERSE AND SAMPLING

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE:- Here in this study the method of Interview schedule will be used where married men at the age group of (25-45) will be contacted to collect the information required to carry the research.

- Area for the Study-Urban Jaipur city
- Universe- People in the age group of (25-45) years.
- Survey of 100-150 respondents will be contacted for the purpose of data collection from Urban Jaipur city for which purposive sampling (Snowball sampling) will be used.

Tools for Data Collection

- Interview Schedule
- Secondary sources
- Observation
- Ethnography

Research Questions:-

- Does the domestic violence against men actually exist?
- How common is domestic violence against men?
- Are the men and women equally treated by law if they are victim of domestic violence?
- What are the effects of domestic violence on men?
- How society deal with the male victims.

Conclusion: - This research will be very helpful to understand the second aspect of the society.